resource base. In addition, the modified formula for distribution of Central assistance, approved by NDC in 1991, is suitably weighed in favour of relatively economically under-developed States. Funds are also released under Special Area Programmes to supplement States efforts to develop backward areas. Non-plan funds are released on the basis of recommendations of Finance Commission which also takes note of relative development of a State.

For promoting industrialisation of lesser developed States, growth centres with sound infrastructure facilities are being developed to serve as magnets for attracting industries. Industries in private sector are set up by private enterpreneurs and Government role is only catalytic in nature. But, for development of lesser developed states, certain tax concessions such as five year tax holiday commencing from the year of production has been announced for new industrial units located in those States which have all their districts as industrially backward.

Eradication of Poverty by the end of the Century

*397. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN headquarters in New York declared its commitment to the "eradication of poverty by the end of the Century" ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan of action contemplated to achieve that goal, indicating Scheme-wise allocation and targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN Headquarters in New York emphasised that the World should aim at eradication of poverty by the end of the century.

(b) Commitment of the World Community towards this target could pave the way for a larger flow of trade benefits, resources and technologies into the third world, thereby strengthening the hands of developing countries to eradicate poverty by the turn of the century. India has been making her own efforts to attack the problem of poverty with a three-pronged strategy : (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment generating, income supplementing and asset-building programmes, for the poor.

The 8th Plan outlay for Rural Development is as follows : –

(Rs. Crores)

Centre . . .	24320.00
States . . .	11677.00
TOTAL .	35997.00

This includes the outlays for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Land Reforms, Community Development and Panchayats, Rural Energy and other miscellaneous rural development programmes including some new schemes.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana Outlay in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 227.00 crores.

Jobs for Educated Youth during the Eighth Five Year Plan

*398. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of educated youth who would be jobless by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan ;